

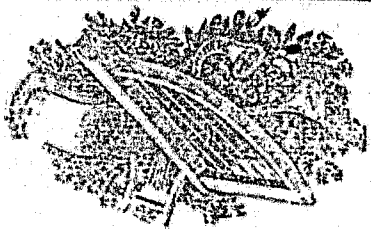
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any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
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addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.



POETRY.

One of the sweetest things that Crabbe ever wrote is
the following song of a heart-broken maiden, crazed by
the perfidy of her lover, and sighing gently to be at rest.
The melody of the numbers is faultless, and beautifully
harmonizes with the graceful pathos of the subject.

Sketches of late English Poets.

Let me not have this gloomy view
About my room, about my bed;
But morning roses, wet with dew,
To cool my burning brows instead;
As flowers that once in Eden grew,
Let them in their fragrant spirits shed,
And every day their sweets renew
Till I, a fading flower am dead.

O let the herbs I loved to rear
Give to my sense perfumed breath!
Let them be placed about my bier,
And grace the gloomy house of death.
I'll have my grave beneath a hill,
Where only Lark's self shall know,
Where runs the pure pellucid rill
Upon its gravelly bed below:
There violets on the borders blow,
And insects their soft light display,
Till, as the morning sunbeams glow,
The cold phosphoric fires decay.

That is the grave to Lucy shown;
The soil a pure and silver sand,
The green cold moss above it grown
Unplucked by all but maiden hand.
In virgin earth, till then unturned,
There let my maiden form be laid;
Nor let my changed clay be spurned,
Nor for new guests that bed be made.

There will the lark, the lamb, in sport
On air, on earth, securely play;
And Lark to my grave resort,
As innocent, but not so gay.
I will not have the churchyard ground,
With bones all black and ugly grown,
To press my shivering body round,
Or on my wasted limbs be thrown.

With ribs and skulls I will not sleep
In clammy beds of cold blue clay,
Through which the ringed earth-worms creep,
And on the shrouded bosom prey.
I will not have the bell proclaim
When those sad marriage-rights begin,
And boys, without regard or shame,
Press the vile mouldering masses in.

Say not, it is beneath my care—
I cannot these cold truths allow;
These thoughts may not afflict me there,
But O! they vex and tease me now!
Raise not a turf, nor set a stone,
That man a maiden's grave may trace,
But thou, my Lucy, come alone,
And let affection find the place!

"A PRETTY LARCENY."

Translated for the N. Y. Times.

The art of appropriating to one's self the effects of others, has for some years past advanced with immense strides. Robbery is now cloaked under forms so polite and manners so delicate, that the utmost prudence and caution are necessary to the merchant, stranger and traveller, and a deep course of study requisite to discover under masked appearances, ever threatening dangers. The following anecdote is illustrative of that degree of perfection to which the science of thieving has attained.

Dr., one of our physicians, most celebrated for his knowledge concerning the diseases of the mind, was visited one morning by a lady bordering upon forty years, pretty enough, and still blooming.

The equipage of the Countess of — came rattling into the Dr.'s court yard. She was immediately introduced, and entered in tears, sobbing out, "You behold, sir, an unfortunate woman a prey to the deepest anguish. I have a son, he is dear to me, and as much so to my husband—he is our only son—"

Hereupon came an additional flow of tears, tears more plentiful than the classical Artemisia shed over the tomb of Mausoleus. "Yes, sir, and for some time past we have had terrible fears. He has arrived at that age when the passions develop themselves—money, freedom—already has he shown at different periods, signs of derangement. His monomania is the more distressing as he is ever talking, in the midst of the incoherence of his discourses, about jewels and diamonds which he has disposed of or given away. We imagine that he is madly smitten with some female, but of little character no doubt, and in order to satisfy her

cravings, has contracted sundry heavy engagements. This is at the same time nothing more than mere conjecture; his father and myself cannot light upon the means to divine the motive for this folly."

"Well! Madame, bring your son here." "Tomorrow, then, sir, at twelve o'clock." The Doctor bustled away, to conduct the Countess to her carriage. He noticed the coat of arms and the liveries.

The following morning the Countess alighted from her carriage at the shop of a celebrated jeweller, and having for some time haggled at the price of a set of diamonds worth 30,000 francs, she at last decides upon the purchase.

Then taking them up and carelessly drawing a purse from her reticule, she finds in it no more than 10,000 francs in Bank notes; these she first displays, then returns to her purse again. "Permit some one to accompany me home, I will show him the way, and my husband will pay, for I have not the entire sum about me at present."

The jeweller made a sign to a young man, who jumped from behind the counter, vastly proud to enter the carriage of a Countess. They arrive at the Doctor's.

The lady enters in a great hurry, and says to the man of physio: "Here is my son, I shall leave you." The lad enters, the Countess resumes her seat, the carriage rolls quietly along, the horses are soon forced into a gallop.

"Well, young gentleman," spoke the Doctor, "you are acquainted with the nature of this interview... Let us see—what is the matter with you?... What is passing in that young head of yours?..."

"What is passing in my head? nothing, Sir; but here is the account made out for the set of diamonds."

"We shall examine into that?... 'Tis right," said the Doctor, gently pushing aside the account, "I know I know."

"If you are acquainted with the signature, Sir, it remains then but to pay me."

"There, there! be quiet; your diamonds... where did you obtain them? what have you done with them?... Speak, don't be afraid.... Come...."

"Your business, Sir, is to count me down 30,000 francs."

"Ah! indeed! why?"

"How, why?" exclaimed the young man, his eyes glistening.

"Yes, why should I pay you?"

"Because the Countess herself received the diamonds from our shop."

"Good! we shall see into it; who is this lady, the Countess?"

"Your wife!" and he again thrust forward the villainous account.

"But young man, learn then that I am a physician, and have the happiness to be a widower."

On hearing this the young jeweller became infuriated, and the Doctor summoning his domestics had him bound hard and fast. The poor youth then went into a towering passion. He called out thieves! murder! assassination, &c.

In about a quarter of an hour he again became calm and explained matters as precisely as possible. The son of Esculapius was soon enlightened. From any search made to discover this theft so singular, so ingenious, and finished, no clue has ever transpired. The equipage, Countess, liveries, all have disappeared. Will not this account remain as a memorial among the annals of jewelry and "petty larceny?"

HORRID STORY.

Mrs. Price, the widow of James Price, of Langens Park, England, in 1829 placed her two daughters at a celebrated boarding school. Louisa was 16, Ellen 14 years of age. There were musical parties, of both sexes, once a week at the Academy which were attended by many respectable persons, and among others by two young merchants from the adjoining town, named Harris and Benson.

Perhaps it is needless to remark, that Louisa and Ellen, possessing superior endowments of mind and great beauty of person, very soon attracted the earnest attention of the two young merchants. The latter were afterwards received by Mrs. Price as suitors for her daughters. In June, 1831, a large sum of money was left to the young ladies on the condition of their remaining single till the age of twenty-five. Mrs. Price would not give her consent to their marriage till the provision of their uncle's will was complied with. What then was to be done? These mercantile lovers persuaded the young, confiding, and thoughtless girls to elope, perit their happiness on the faithfulness of man. The adventure was performed, the marriage was celebrated privately in an obscure church. The officiating priest was only an accomplice in the guile of a clergyman.

Here let us skip over some length of time. Louisa, the degraded wife of Benson, is a mother. In June, 1833, Harris goes to Lisbon on business, where he married a Miss Kent, daughter of a celebrated wine merchant. He returned to England last February with his new wife. Soon after Harris' return, Benson abandoned his wife, the mother of his children. Soon he sends a letter to the victim of

his fraud, relating the whole affair of the false marriage, and offering to make a settlement on them by way of reparation. Our readers can conceive the wretched fate of these two unhappy females. Ellen died insane two weeks after this. Louisa hearing that her pretended husband was to be married on the 10th of March, first strangled her two infants, dressed herself in men's clothes, armed with pistols, went to the road, and waited for the gig containing the object of her revenge. She fired both pistols. Benson was shot dead. The horse, being frightened, ran over the cliff into the river, where Harris was drowned. Louisa stabbed herself, and was found dead across the corpse of Benson.

EXCEPTEA.—From the N. Y. Knickerbocker.

A Safe Catechism. In the debtor's apartment, in Dublin jail, about fifty years since, an excommunicated priest was detained, who married all that came to him who had wherewith to pay the fees. He was familiarly known by the title of "The Couple-beggar." He proposed three questions to all applicants, to which they were expected to answer in the affirmative—or to speak more correctly, which he answered himself: "You are come to be married?—and to be sure you are: You have got your father's and mother's consent?—and to be sure you have."—The third question, and most important to the interrogator, was: "You have got money to pay the priest? and,"—holding out his hand,—"*to be sure you have.*" This was the *sine qua non*!

A Poignant Rebuke. Never was there a more just and pointed rebuke, than was given to a married lady, who, in company with a strange gentleman, behaved in so very equivocal a manner, that he was induced to take some unbecoming liberties with her. "Sir," says she, "do you know who I am? I am the wife of Mr. —." "Madam," says he, "I really beg your pardon—I mistook you. But permit me to say, you ought to *seem* what you *are*—or to be what you *seem*."

Love of Cruelty. The circumstance lately recorded in a London paper, of a nefarious ruffian having stabbed three ladies, and wounded them most dangerously, reminds us of the atrocious band, who, about the beginning of the last century, called themselves Mohawks, and used to sally out at night, and stab and maim men, and indecently expose women, indiscriminately. It was a long time before they were finally suppressed. And about forty or fifty years since, there was such a miscreant in London, with the same diabolical propensity, who amused himself in the horrid practice of maiming women. He was styled, and most justly, "The monster." A fellow of the name of Runkewick was arrested and tried; and though it was the general opinion that he was the villain, yet the evidence was not sufficiently strong against him, so that he escaped—but was regarded as "an acquitted felon."

A wonderful Historical Discovery. It has been generally, indeed almost universally, believed, that Christopher Colon, or Columbus, was a Genoese. This is proved to be an error by very high authority. It appears that he was "a discontented Englishman," who first offered his services to his prince; and these being rejected, he offered them to Queen Isabella, of Spain! But, lest any sceptical reader should doubt the correctness of what I have asserted, I annex my authority—Molloy de Jure Maritimo; London, 1722? "Nor ought the praises of those great monarchs, whose mighty care had always been to preserve the reputation of their empire in their maritime preparations, to be remembered; also, those of our inhabitants, who have always been as industrious to follow the encouragement of those princes, under whom they flourished; and who, with no less glory and timely application in traffic, did constantly follow the examples of those of Genoa, Portugal, Spaniards, Castilians, and Venetians, whose fame, in matters of commerce, ought to be enrolled in letters of gold, since the ages to come, as well as the present, have been doubly obliged to their memory; the third of which, making use of a *discontented native of this isle*—the famous Columbus!—who, prompted by that genius which naturally follows a native wise man, discovered a new world, in which expedition he followed unknown paths, and detected the Antilles, Cuba, and Jamaica, &c., and the terra firma of the American shore. His services being first offered to his prince, and refused, he was soon after entertained, purely on the faith of that noble princess, Isabella of Spain—pp. 13 and 14, Introduction.

SELF EDUCATION.—By J. NEAL. But who are the privileged class in our country, where all men are equal—where we have no kings, no princes, no nobility, no titles? Look about you, and judge every man for himself. Are they not the better educated—throughout the land? Go abroad among your neighbors, let all your acquaintances pass in review before you—and see if those who are better off in the world, more influential and happier than the rest, other circumstances being equal, are not all—all without one except-

ion, better educated than the rest! It is not a college education that I speak of here; it is not even a school education obtained before a man sets up for himself, but it is education at large, in the broadest and best sense of the term; the education that any body may give himself, and any body at any age.—Again therefore, I do appeal to myself to call to mind any of your acquaintances who has gone ahead of you in knowledge; who is looked up to, not only by them but by others—and my life on it you will find him a better educated man, self educated, or otherwise; I care not, better informed about some things which they do not consider of importance. I go further; so perfectly satisfied am I of the truth of this doctrine—of the importance of things which the uneducated regard as trivial, that I would have this taught as a fundamental truth, namely, that if two persons were to begin the world to-morrow, both of the same age and character, having the same friends, the same prospects and the same health, he who was best acquainted with the multiplication table would beat the other in the long run. I would have it generally understood as another fundamental maxim in morals, if not in religion, that every sort of knowledge is of some value to every person, whatever may be his character, station, or prospects. I do not say that it would be of equal value to every person, or that every sort of knowledge is alike necessary. I merely say that we cannot acquire any useless knowledge.

But, say those who appear to have understanding and judgement in these matters, we have no time for study. No time for study! What! have you no time, when a huge ponderous body is to be lifted—no time to fix the level and fulcrum to prepare the inclined plane or hitch the tackle! Is it economy of time for you to do that with your hands, which might be done with a simple piece of machinery! Would you set your apprentices to work, your journey men and your own selves, to lift and carry by main strength, what a child might push forward on a roller, if you would but take time to fix the roller. What would you say of a man who instead of using the plough, as others do, should persist in digging a large field with a fire-shovel, because he had never been brought to the plough? What if a man who instead of splitting his logs for fire-wood, with a beetle and wedge, were to saw them in two lengthwise with a key-hole saw—declaring all the while, that as for him; he did not pretend to know much about mechanics; that a key-hole saw was good enough for him; and as for the beetle and wedge, and other out-of-the-way contrivances, for his part he had no belief in them.

Would you not laugh at him as a poor economist of time, and very poor reasoner? and would he not be likely to continue a very poor man? Yet he would say no more than you say, every man of you—when you declare you have no time for reading, no time for study, no time to improve yourself, each in his own particular trade, by stepping out of the circle he was brought up in. How do you know but there is some short and easier way of doing all that you do in your work-shop and factories? Be assured that there is a shorter and easier way for all of us—that there is one thing that we do, in which improvements may not be made. Have you not the proof continually before your eyes? Are not the master workmen, the owners and the employers of other men—are they not those who have made the best use, not of their fingers, but of their *thoughts*?

Greatness.—He who would be great should early train his mind to the most useful and profound of all studies—bearing in mind the shortness of life, so that he cannot be master and perfect in many. He should also have this great and laudable object in view, that he is laboring for his own improvement and happiness, and latterly, to extend diffuse those principles of useful knowledge he has acquired to his fellow beings. He should also early avail himself of those great and noble principles of morality and virtue, so that his character may be sustained while in this short stay of life, that after all have passed away, no one should forgive his vices on account of his good qualities.

"I say, Nym," said a person to the corporal, "I have got a muskito in my ear, and I'm a-raid he will get into my head!" "No matter," said the Corporal, "he will find plenty of room."

ACCIDENT AT KNOCKTON HALL.

The Earl of Ripon's fine seat at Knockton Hall has been burned to the ground. All the furniture, and we are afraid, the books have been destroyed. The regret which one naturally feels at such a demolition has been, however, somewhat moderated by knowing that the Earl intended to pull down and rebuild the house. A trait of kindness, and feeling, and affection on the part of Lord Ripon and his Countess has been accidentally exhibited to the public by this conflagration.—A chest marked "to be saved first in case of fire" was rescued from the flames—and what did it contain? Property of intrinsic value? No. Deeds, muniments? No. It contained the favorite play things of their daughter, who died a few years since, and who then was their only child.—New Monthly.

Job Haskell, a cartman of New York, having been removed from office by the bank "whig" common council, thus sums up his claims to the designation of Tory.

"I have fought the king's troops, that king whom our forefathers denounced as a tyrant. I was a soldier of the 21st regiment of infantry during the last war. I was in the battle of Sackett's Harbor, on the 19th of May, 1813; in the battle of Crysler's Field, on the 11th of November, 1813; in the battle of Cippewa, on the 5th of July, 1814; in the battle of Bridge-water, on the 25th of July, 1814; in the siege of Fort Erie from about the 1st August to the 17th of September, 1814; in the Fort on the 15th of August when the British stormed our works, and in the sortie on the 17th of September, when we stormed their batteries."

Horse flesh good bait.—Two years ago, Col. Joshua Carpenter, now of this city, lost his horse in a bet with a federal gentleman of this place, on our local election. Bucephalus was immediately trotted out promptly delivered over to the fortunate winner. Directly the story took wind, and it was bruited by the federal newspapers all over the U. States, that the Jackson Colonel, Collector at Castine, had lost his horse on a bet with a "National Republican!" And the moral was pointed with this sagacious epigram—"A fool and his money soon parted."

A few weeks since certain of the federal gentry in this city and in Boston, meeting with Col. Carpenter and remembering the story of the horse, beset him to bet on the Maine election. Very well, said the Col.—down with your dust. Whereupon three laid down each a cool thousand; and two five hundred each. Cover that, said the Wig betters. Done, said the Colonel. So the money was deposited, and Colonel Carpenter's job is now swollen with four thousand dollars paid in, as the principle and two years interest for the price of his horse.—[Bangor Repub.

From the Pennsylvania of Wednesday. FEROCIOUS AND BLOODY OUTRAGE.

Democrats Shot down in the Streets. The murdered Democrat Perry is scarcely laid in his grave, and we are again called upon to record a scene of ferocity and horror enacted by a horde of Bank assassins, unparalleled in the history of civilized nations. Our streets last night resounded with the roar of musketry, levelled at unarmed democrats! It is supposed that at least fourteen of our friends were basely shot in the streets!—many of them, we fear, are dangerously wounded! They were fired at, too, while standing on the election ground. Wild and incredible as this may appear, it is a horrible reality. Within the hour, wounded and bleeding fellow citizens have been carried past our doors to their homes!

The bloody drama took place last night in Moyamensing, in front of the place of election. The circumstances were as follows:—The Bank head quarters for the township are directly opposite the Commissioners Hall, in a tavern kept by James Peeples. On the east side of the Hall the democrats had erected a shantee to serve as a political rendezvous, in front of which a hickory tree was reared.

In course of the evening, the Bank myrmidons rushed from their house, destroyed the hut of the democrats, beat Mr. Bath and HIS WIFE, by whom it was occupied, drove the friends of the administration from the ground, and completed the outrage by hewing down the hickory pole, and burning a large figure of the President, which was placed near.

After these achievements the mob of ruffians returned to their homes, and the Democrats, who were inferior in number, approached. Stones and missiles were thrown when suddenly a discharge of musketry was commenced from the windows of the Whig Head Quarters. The Democrats, unarmed as they were, moved in a mass to the front of the building, and endeavored to effect an entrance. The firing was continued from the windows, the shutters being opened to allow the discharge of the Whig muskets, and quickly closed as soon as the fire was delivered! At one time four muskets were protruded from a single window. Many of our friends were shockingly mangled, the fire-arms being charged with large shot instead of bullets, by which at so short a distance, hideous wounds were inflicted. In less than an hour between forty and fifty discharges of musketry were made by the dastardly ruffians from their lurking places, and as before stated it has been ascertained that at least fourteen Democratic citizens were severely hurt. At length the doors were forced; and the armed scoundrels fled like frightened sheep. Two were captured, one of whom had the madness to fire from the roof, after the house was taken, and with deliberate aim wounded a young man standing on the opposite side of the street.

The prisoners, unhurt, were handed over to the civil authorities—an instance of forbearance as surprising as it is creditable to their captors.

The people, incensed at the sight of their bleeding companions, and maddened at the cries of the wounded, as they were born from

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a textured surface, possibly a book cover or a piece of wood. The image is dominated by a vertical crease or fold on the left side, which runs from the top to the bottom. The texture is grainy and uneven, with various shades of gray and black. A horizontal line, possibly a seam or a piece of tape, crosses the image near the bottom. The overall effect is abstract and dramatic, with strong shadows and highlights.

This image appears to be a scan of a document page, possibly a book cover or endpaper, characterized by high contrast and significant noise. A prominent, dark, irregular vertical band runs down the left side, suggesting a binding or a shadow. The rest of the page is mostly white, with scattered dark specks and a thin, curved line on the right side. No text or other graphical elements are discernible.

This is a high-contrast, black and white image, likely a scan of a physical document. It shows a textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper. On the left side, there is a dark, irregular shape that appears to be a shadow or a piece of tape. A vertical line runs down the right side of the image. The overall image is grainy and has a high level of contrast, with many black pixels and a few white pixels.

STATE OF MAINE.
In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

AN ACT to provide for the employment and maintenance of the poor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That there shall be chosen in each County within this State, on the second Monday of September eighteen hundred and thirty-five, by the written votes of such persons as are by the Constitution qualified to vote for Representatives in the several towns and plantations, three persons, being free-holders and resident in the County, and no two resident in the same town, Agents for the purposes hereafter described; the votes to be counted and sorted, in the town or plantation meeting by the Selectmen or Assessors thereof, and town or plantation Clerk, the names of the persons voted for, and the number each person had shall be recorded in the Town or Plantation Book, and an attested copy of such record, shall be transmitted under seal to the next County of County Commissioners, to be held within and for the same County on the first day of the Court sitting, there to be opened and compared with the like returns from the several towns and plantations in such County: and the three persons having the greatest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, and immediate notice of their election shall be given to them, by the Clerk of said Court, and the one having the greatest number of votes shall be Chairman of the Board.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Chairman to notify by written notice, a meeting of the board within a month after receiving notice of his election; and it shall be the duty of said Agents or a majority of them, on or before the first day [of] December next succeeding their election, to determine upon, and purchase a farm of not less than fifty acres, and buildings or on which buildings shall be erected, for the reception and accommodation of the poor of the County.— And it shall be lawful for said Agents or a majority of them, to take conveyances thereof, in the name and for the use of the Corporation mentioned in the seventh section of this Act.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Agents as soon as may be after the selection of the farm aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the land, and building or erecting the necessary buildings, and furnishing the same, and shall forward the same to the Clerk of the County of County Commissioners; whereupon the County Commissioners of the County, shall and are hereby authorized, and required to procure on loan the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, to be paid in installments with interest out of the County Taxes. Provided always that if such loans can be procured, the amount may be added to the County Tax, to be paid by the County Treasurer, to the Agents aforesaid, an order drawn in their favor, by the County Commissioners as the same may be found necessary.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Agents, to cause to be erected on Contract, such buildings as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the Poor of the County, to be completed, on or before, the first day of November eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the costs of said buildings not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars, and that the sum of Thirty Dollars be allowed to each of said Agents in full for their services as aforesaid.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That on the second Monday of September eighteen hundred and thirty-six, there shall be elected in each County in this State, three persons for Directors of the Poor, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as is provided in the first section of this Act for the election of Agents; and the one having the highest number of votes shall be elected for three years, and the one having the next highest number of votes shall be elected for two years, and the one having the next highest number of votes shall be elected for one year, and on the second Monday of September eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and after that, annually, there shall be chosen one Director of the Poor to serve for three years to fill the vacancy in the Board, and if the number of votes for two or more of the Directors, should be equal, then they shall determine by lot which of them shall hold the office for three, and which for two years, so that after the first election, one third of the board shall be chosen annually, and the oldest member shall be Chairman.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That every Director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as is directed in the fourteenth section of this act, shall within ten days after he is notified of such election or appointment, and before he enters on the duties of said Office, take an oath or affirmation, which any Justice of the Peace of the County is hereby authorized to administer, that he will discharge the duties of the office of Director of the Poor for the County, truly, faithfully, and impartially, to the best of his knowledge and ability, and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten Dollars, for the use of the poor of the County, within five days after the Directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, in any case where necessary in relation to the duties of their office.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That said Directors shall hereafter, in name and in

fact, be one body corporate in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, relative to the Poor of the County; and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style and title of the Directors of the Poor and House of employment for the County of — and by that name shall and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of ten thousand Dollars, and any goods and chattels whatsoever, of the gift, alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever, to purchase, take and hold, any lands or tenements within the County in fee simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings for the reception use and accommodation of the poor of that County, to provide all things necessary for the reception, lodging, maintenance and employment of said poor, to appoint a Treasurer annually, who shall give bond with sufficient surety for the faithful discharge of his office; and at the expiration thereof, that he will well and truly pay and deliver over to his successor in Office, all moneys, bonds, notes, book accounts, and other papers, to the said Corporation belonging, which shall be then remaining in his hands, custody and possession, and said Directors shall have power to employ, and at pleasure remove, a steward or stewards, matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively: to bind out as apprentices, so that such apprenticeship may expire if males, at or before the age of twenty one years, if females at or before the age of eighteen years, such poor children as shall come under their care or as may now be bound apprentices by the Overseers of the Poor of Towns, and to exercise, and enjoy, all such other powers now vested in the Overseers of the Poor of Towns as are not herein granted or supplied and the said Directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal, in all business relating to said Corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That the said Directors as soon as may be after their election, and organization as aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of furnishing the building, stocking the farm, and the maintaining the poor within the County for the year ensuing, and shall forward the same to the Clerk of the County of County Commissioners; whereupon the County Commissioners of the County shall and are hereby authorized to add the same to the County Tax, to be paid by the County Treasurer to the Directors aforesaid, on order drawn in their favor by the County Commissioners, as the same may be found necessary.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Directors, once in every year to render an account of all moneys by them received, and expended, to the County Commissioners, and shall at least once in every year, lay before the Court of County Commissioners, a list of the number, ages and sex, of the persons maintained, and employed in the said House of Employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere; and of the Children by them bound out to apprenticeship, as aforesaid, with the names of their masters or mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling, and shall at all times when thereunto required, submit to the inspection and free examination of such visitors as shall from time to time be appointed by the Court of County Commissioners, all their books and accounts, together with the rents, interests and moneys payable and receivable by the said Corporation, and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests, as shall have been made by or to them.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said buildings shall be erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notices shall be sent to the Overseers of the Poor of the several towns and plantations of the County, signed by any two of said Directors, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective towns or plantations, to said house of Employment; which order the overseers are enjoined, and required to comply with, or otherwise to forfeit the costs of all future maintenance, except in cases when by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the said overseers, shall represent the same to a Justice of the Peace who being satisfied with the truth thereof, shall certify the same to said Directors and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said Overseers, directing them to maintain such poor until such time as he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then convey the said Pauper and deliver him or her, to the Steward or Keeper of the said house of Employment, together with the said order, and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal, shall be paid by said Directors, at a reasonable allowance;—and the said Directors are hereby authorized, when they shall deem it proper and convenient, so to do, to permit any poor person to be maintained elsewhere:—Provided, the expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the poor house of the County.

Section 11. And be it further enacted, That the said Directors, or any two of them, who shall be a quorum, in all cases to do business, shall have full power, to make, and ordain, all such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient, and necessary, for the direction, government and support of the Poor, and house of employment aforesaid, and of the revenues thereunto belonging, of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance; Provided the same be not repugnant

to this law, or any of the other laws of this State or of the United States, and provided also; That the same shall not have any force or effect, until they shall have been submitted to the Court of Common Pleas of the County and shall have received the approbation of the same.

Section 12. And be it further enacted, That a quorum of said Directors, shall and are hereby enjoined and required, to meet at said house of Employment, at least once in every three months, and visit the apartments, and see that the poor are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress or cause to be redressed all grievances, that may happen by the neglect, or misconduct, of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

Section 13. And be it further enacted, That the said Directors shall each of them receive for their services annually, the sum of fifty dollars, to defray the expenses of their necessary attendance on the duties of their office.

Section 14. And be it further enacted, That in case of any vacancy, by death, resignation or otherwise, of any of the said Directors, the remaining Directors, shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a citizen of their County, under the same penalty as is provided by the sixth section of this Act, to serve until the next general election, when another Director shall be elected, to serve as if no such vacancy had happened.

Section 15. Be it further enacted, That the city of Portland is hereby exempted from the Provisions of this Act excepting so far as it repeats the laws relating to the settlement of the Poor. Provided nevertheless, that the City of Portland may by a vote of the citizens thereof, adopt the same as a part of the County of Cumberland.

Section 16. Be it further enacted, That so much of the laws of this State, which relate to the Poor, as are by this Act altered, or supplied, and all the laws relating to the settlement of the Poor, be and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the first day of November eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and that from and after that date, the Poor of the County shall be provided for, wherever they may be at the time being, according to the provisions of this Act, and according to the Municipal regulations of the city of Portland.

House of Representatives, March 4, 1834.
This Bill, having had three several readings, was referred to the next Legislature and ordered to be printed in all the papers that publish the Laws of the State. Sent up for concurrence.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.
In Senate, March 5, 1834. Read and referred in concurrence.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.

Albion Corn Plaster!
THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the Corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

A Recent Case.
Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those who owing to recent disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

SETH STOWELL,
Keeper of Toll House, S. Boston Bridge Boston, June 17th.
Price 50 cents.

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!
THE studious, the weakly, and others who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application in

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.
This well established Wash for the Eye usually gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated diseases of soreness and inflammation.
Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH-ACHE!
THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stage, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice.

THE GAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS
afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition. Price 50 cents a box.

*None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated Medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No. 4.]

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. Woodstock.
NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and nonresident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the town of Woodstock in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1833.

East part of Woodstock		Value.	
Owners Names.	No. Lots.	No. Acres.	Dolls.
Unknown	4	64	50
do. undivided	15	50	10
do.	21	100	50
do.	24	100	30
do.	25	100	17
do.	27	100	45
do.	39	100	20
do. half	61	80	25
do.	73	100	30
do.	77	100	50
Undivided 4th part	79	25	13
do. half	92	50	35
do.	96	100	50
do.	98	100	75
do.	102	100	8
do.	105	100	20
do.	106	100	15
do. undivided half	109	50	12
do.	110	100	25
do.	113	100	45
do.	116	100	30
West part of Woodstock.			
do.	38	19	17
do.	30	100	36
do.	85	100	50
Delinquent highway tax in the East part of Woodstock for the year 1832.			
Owners names unknown.			\$ cts
do.	106	100	48
do. undivided half	109	50	15
do.	92	100	75
do.	77	100	48
do.	96	100	67
do.	4	64	50
do. undivided half	15	50	25
do.	113	100	60
do. undivided half	51	50	42
do.	27	100	67
do.	29	100	17
do.	21	100	80

Unless said taxes, with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of January next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue on said 24th day of January, at nine o'clock A. M. at the Store of Francis Bennett, Jr. in said Woodstock.
JOHN BICKNALL, Collector of Woodstock.
Woodstock, September 4, 1834 3w8

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.
American Magazine,
OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.
To be illustrated by numerous Engravings.
By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine in the English Press, has led to preparations for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and taste of the American Public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work what its title indicates, it will nevertheless contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American Public.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of Twenty Splendid Engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes; Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits, &c. of birds, fishes, insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT,
Agent for the Boston Bewick Company,
Boston, July 19, 1834. 10

PRIZE TALE.

THE time limited for the receipt of Articles for the Premiums last offered having expired, and the awards having been made, the publication of the several manuscripts has been commenced, and will be continued, till the budget of original matter received, is exhausted. As the publishers of the Galaxy mean to relax none of their efforts to make that paper one well worth the patronage of the reading public, they have decided to repeat the offer of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in the sums as before, viz: Fifty Dollars for the best Original Tale; Twenty-Five for the best Original Poem; and Twenty-Five for the best Article upon a humorous subject. The writers are at liberty to select their own scenes and characters; the publishers having decided not to confine them to any particular age or country. The manuscripts may be directed to the Editor of the Galaxy, post paid, till the last of April, 1835, and the award will be made during the month of May following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked "Name;" and the directions of the successful writers only will be opened.

In addition to the matter contributed for the prizes which will continue to be offered, the publishers, determined to spare no pains to make the Galaxy a useful, readable, and interesting paper, have engaged contributions from the pens of practiced writers. To any they have done all they can do, would be a contradiction to the present expression of their intention to increase their efforts to merit patronage as that patronage increases. Although our list of country exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new exchanges, we now offer an exchange with any country editor who will give this notice a few insertions.

Terms of the Galaxy. Three dollars per annum.—Persons at a distance who order the paper, are expected to make payment in advance, or give satisfactory reference in the city. Persons obtaining subscribers, and remitting fifteen dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.
Boston, Sept. 12, 1834 10

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

IS the title of a new weekly Paper, devoted to the republication of standard works of the best writers. It is well printed on paper of the finest quality, made entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen pages, making one volume of 832 pages per annum.

It will be sent by the mail to any part of the U. States or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving three dollars per annum, post paid.
Nos. 1 and 2 contain The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie, and The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith; Nos. 3 and 4, Tales of the Hall, by the Rev. George Crabbe; No. 5 commences the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. There will be no abridgement of the work of any author.
W. L. PEARSON,
115 Fulton St. Proprietor.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"REPUBLIC OF LETTERS." Under this title, Mr. W. L. PEARSON, of this city, has commenced an enterprise which we feel think deserving of very great success. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper or Magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English Literature. The publication contains sixteen pages quarto, and is somewhat larger than the London Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but of the best quality, and sized so that one may write on it without its blotting. The typography is of the most legible; and the whole style of the execution is far more the appearance of London than New York. To show the reader at what a cheap rate a library may be procured through the means of this publication, we may mention that the first number contains the whole of Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," and a fourth part of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield,"—for all which the price is only six cents. When enough numbers are printed to make a volume, the subscriber will have, in the compass of one neat quarto work, what in any shape was never published without extending through many volumes. From what we know respecting this novel and laudable enterprise, we have the greatest confidence that the selection of works for the Republic of Letters, will always be submitted to the decision of gentlemen of such standing in literature, as to insure that only the worthiest productions will find a place in it.—[N. York Evening Post.]

"We write before us the 3rd number of the Republic of Letters, a publication the design and scope of which the reader may remember we took some notice several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of 16 small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's 'Man of Feeling,' the whole of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the 'Tales of the Hall.' These works, in the ordinary shape, occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at from less than three to five dollars. In the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper the size of this journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the prodigious low price of eighteen cents. This is making literature cheap indeed, and depriving poverty of all excuse for ignorance. And this is not supposed that this extraordinary cheapness is attained by printing the works on poor materials. On the contrary, the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper is of a quality much superior to that of the ordinary book printed, even the best Boston editions. It is as white as snow, is composed either wholly, or in great part, of linen, and may be written upon as smoothly and fluently as the sheet on which we are inditing this article, which is on Clasp's best paper.—[Evening Post.]

"A weekly publication bearing the above title, has been undertaken by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place in the hands of all, the old standard works, which are now generally referred to as the acme of public literature; a course of reading, particularly followed by those desirous of inculcating a correct taste. The undertaking is deserving, and should meet with a liberal patronage. Each number contains 16 pages of closely printed matter; the typographical execution of which is unsurpassed; the price is only six cents—being by far the cheapest, as well as the most useful publication that has yet appeared. The present number contains Mackenzie's 'Man of Feeling,' and part of Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield.'—[Evening Post.]

"Under this title, Mr. William Pearson has commenced a weekly Periodical, which is certainly the cheapest that ever came to our notice. It is calculated to embrace only standard works. The first number contains Mackenzie's 'Man of Feeling,' and one fourth of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' the price of which is but six cents. The fifty two numbers, or the year's publication, will, at this rate, contain some fifty or sixty of the best works in the English language, and cost but three dollars. The paper and typography are besides elegant.—[Courier & Enquirer.]

To the Hon. Legislature of the State of Maine.

WE the undersigned, John Reed and others, of the County of Oxford, beg leave respectfully to represent that the township numbered seven adjoining said Byron on the South is not suitable to be incorporated into a town by reason of waste lands and a range of mountains which run through number seven from North to South and prevents a communication otherwise than through the town of Byron, that a portion thereof might with much advantage to the proprietors and the benefit of the people be annexed to said Byron, and the remainder at some future date be annexed to Mexico with equal advantage to those interested.

We therefore pray that all that part of said number seven which lies on the north of the number six on the west side of Swift River, and all on the north of number nine on the east side of Swift River, may be annexed to said Byron.

The lines of Division are marked with crooked pencil lines on the united plat of said Byron and number seven, which accompanies this petition.—That an Act of incorporation may be passed agreeably to the foregoing petition, is the prayer of your Petitioners.

LEWIS REED, & 35 others.
December 23, 1833.

STATE OF MAINE.

In Senate, January 15, 1834
THIS Committee on Division of Towns, to whom was referred the petition of John Reed and others, praying that a part of No. seven in the County of Oxford, may be annexed to the town of Byron, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report that the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Journal three weeks successively, the last publication to be sixty days at least, before the first Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all persons interested may then appear and show cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

SIMEON PEASE, Chairman
In Senate, January 16, 1834 Read and accepted.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.
Read and concurred.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.
A true copy of the petition and order of notice,
Attest: ROSCOE G. GREEN, Secretary of State.

Valuable Land For Sale.

THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the southerly part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 6th Range, is offered for sale by the assignees of WILLIAM LIVING, at a great bargain. For information apply to THOMAS CLARK, Sec. of Paris, to

CHAS. E. BARRETT, } Assignees.
MARTIN GORE, }
WM. C. MITCHELL, }
Portland, July, 21 1834. 10 33

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness

and despatch at this

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TERMS.—On

One dollar and

Two dollars at

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